

## PRESERVE THE ROADS.

Value of Wide Tires in Making and Keeping the Highways Smooth.

The very best way to make and keep good roads is to achieve wide-tired wagons. A good road tax on narrow tires would in time cause them to disappear, says John A. Pearson in *Good Roads*. If every farmer who is going to get a new wagon or old have his fellow, and thus four inches wide, and others who have new vehicles have them altered to four inches wide, it will pay them to do it; they would find it much easier to drive loads either on the roads or on their farms. Some difficulties would



WIDE TIRES ARE BETTER ROADS.

jeet to wide tires in the spring on account of mud and mire, but it is a very narrow road where one cannot avoid the mud and make another track.

I was born in Bradford, Vt., and lived there till I was 25 years old. The Connecticut river valley was always noted for its good roads. The farmers all through that part of the country east of the Green mountains had wooden carts and wagons, from three to six inches wide, and a few to eight horse teams that could not from Boston load tires and six inch tires.

Vera of the Green mountains and in "York state" they used the narrow tires. The farmers on the east side of the mountains could not be induced to use them; they called them "Yorkshire wagons."

One farmer in Enfield, Vt., had 12, just before him two oil-lamp carts, and he had a carpet farm. Some parts of the landscape were made of clay soil, and tamped up. In the spring when the frost was breaking out of the ground it would be soft and soggy, and a man drove three wheels out through and go down, when a wide-tired wagon would not do them.

I have many a time taken two or three sets of men to pull off the narrow-tired wagons we could not use horses, for they would get mired, and we had to take oats to get them out. The fact is, a team will draw one-third to one-half more weight on four inches than they can on one and a half inches tired wagons, either in sand or mud. I have known farmers to have two sets of wheels, one set wide, to use on the farm, and a set of narrow tires to go on the road, when the wide tires are the best for all purposes.

## PENNSYLVANIA'S ROAD LAW.

Less Highway Work Required From Those Who Use Wide Tires.

The Pennsylvania legislature, by enacting what is known as the Harvey bill, has taken a radical step toward the encouragement of wide tires on the highways. It gives a tax-free award of \$1,000 per thousand-weight to those who awarded a rebate of one-half of highway taxes to those who, in any year, use wide tires for five days. The question of county improvement has been handled by the farmers a number of years past, and an appropriation has been made for especially from the legislature to improve the work, but the Philadelphia Times claims that "the Harvey Law is even better, beginning than an appropriation, as the terms of the act are so general in their application as to be of immediate benefit."

It is rather a peculiar idea, and yet there does appear to be a sort of justice in requiring less work on the highway from those who take some pains not to injure the highway after it has been repaired. Broad tires are favorable to the highways beyond question, and the men who use them may well bear less of the burden of maintaining good roads than the men who do not care what effect their wheels have upon the roadways. The results of the Harvey law will be watched with interest in many other states as well as in Pennsylvania.

## Set a New Tax, but Good.

The commissioners of highways at Harvard, Ill., say the heralds are planning a new scheme in the way of road work. They propose to build two driveways upon each road. The first is to be gravelled and used by those who have heavy loads, and the latter may be used by persons driving vehicles of a light burden. This will be done only when the greatest amount of travel is done.

## How to Lessen the Tax.

A bad road is a tax on those who use it, and the use the road the heavier the tax. When the farmers realize this, they will seek to lighten their load by having the roads improved, and if they are wise in their generation they will secure this improvement through reasonable state aid—exchange.

## A Worker for Good Roads.

Through the very efficient instrumentality of General Roy Stone the United States government is looking up the question of roads and how to build them.

*When We Used to Work Our Tax.*  
When we used to work our tax out off I fed his bottom like a cat.  
We had sufficient cash and money, With no tax or such to charge us, our road was sorted and standish.  
And in due, diligent working did we do, The crewwains of languid rest over every road was creeping.

And in a calm, serene content we all threw down our load.

*Charles of life's seal and weeping, Every blessed man was sleeping,*  
When we used to work our tax out off the road.

—*Good Roads.*

## IMPROVE THE TOWN.

### ONE OF THE PRIME REQUISITES IS GLEANLINESS.

*Beauty and Neatness Tend to Promote Good Health.—Southampton, N. Y., Sets a Good Example.—Beauties of Organized Effort.—A Model Village.*

One of the most active and beneficial village improvement associations in New York, if not in the country, is to be found at Southampton. The association was formed in 1884, and most of the prominent business men of the place are included in its membership. The object of the association is clearly stated in its by-laws:

"The Southampton Village Improvement Association is formed to encourage, promote and carry on projects for the beautifying of the village of Southampton.

"The village being now noted for its salubrity, and for the existence of conditions in a high degree favorable to health, it will be a primary object of the association to take all necessary measures to keep its high sanitary reputation.

To that end it will make efforts to exclude any source of disease or contagion, to especially insist that the lake and waters are kept pure and free from possible contamination by sewage, garbage, etc., and to aid in enforcing all regulations of the local or state board of health.

"It is further the object of the association to encourage and promote measures for road improvement in the building or laying out of walls or roads, the planting and preserving of trees and turf, the adoption of other plans for beautifying the village and for increasing its facilities of use.

"The association depends for its funds upon small annual or other dues from its members, and upon donations from those interested in the maintenance of its plan."

How well the association has succeeded in this work is evidenced in the model village, which is the result largely of its labors. Sidewalks in perfect condition, streets sprinkled, roads kept in repair and beautified with shade trees, pavilions and docks built around the Agawam lake shore, signboards erected at street crossings, are among some of the results of the society's work.

Points of interest in the village and vicinity are designated by signs, bearing a brief inscription of historic facts. For instance, the original settlement of the village called Old Town, where the first settlers of the town erected houses in 1649, is marked with a sign telling of that fact.

The first cemetery in the town is thus designated: "Old Southampton Burying Ground, Opened 1646."

The site of the first church, which was erected in 1642, is also described to visitors in the same manner, and the old fort used during the Revolutionary War also bears a tablet marking its location. The wood drives north of the village are also provided with guideboards.

*Florida Will Raise Beef and Milk.*

The desirability of Florida as a state for the production of meat and dairy products is set forth in a letter from Mr. E. T. McCarty, who is manager of the colony which is making such a success at White City, Fla. Mr. McCarty writes as follows:

"It is now thoroughly settled that diversity of industries is the safe policy for Florida to pursue. We must produce our own staples food and bread-stuffs. Preminent among the necessities are beef, milk, butter and cheese. These constitute a large part of the food of humanity. They are all the products of the cow in some form. It follows, therefore, that we in south Florida must cultivate a close acquaintance with this animal of manifold usefulness. That this should have been so long neglected is surprising. We have a climate where no shelter is needed during the entire year, where the range is unlimited and where the laws guarantee protection to the cattle business.

"Stock and range cattle are remarkably cheap, and they require only grading up to largely enhance their value. This is very easily and cheaply accomplished. The introduction of a few choice males of good beef and milk producing strains would work a revolution in the appearance and value of our cattle in a few years. This has been done with gratifying success and profit in some parts of the state.

"The average annual amount paid in by members of the society during the past ten years is about \$100, but during the past year in the funds were materially increased by a copious exhibition, given by the collectors, the sum netted being nearly \$600, and further by a bazaar meet, which added \$300 to the treasury. With these additions to its funds, the executive committee has been enabled to add largely to its field of improvements, street sprinkling carts were purchased, and the sprinkling of the streets added greatly to the public comfort, and the sidewalks, docks, pavilions and other property of the association were put in perfect order. After paying all indebtedness, the treasurer reports a balance on hand of \$300, with which to commence the work of improvement next season.

## One Town's Proud Record.

It is the proud boast of the people of the northern section of Cass county, Mo., the commercial center of which is the town of Pleasant Hill, that a mortgage has never been foreclosed on a farm in that part of the county and that no money lender has ever lost one dollar by investment there. It is a glorious record, speaking not only the great wealth of the soil, but the sterling honesty of the people.

Pleasant Hill is one of the sturdy little cities that go to make up Missouri's greatness. It is one of the most important shipping points in the state. Her citizens are wide awake and progressive, standing in the front rank of the army that is making the new Missouri.

## He Read Newspapers.

"Have you observed," said a merchant to a customer, "the handsome advertisement I have on a fence between Red Cloud and Insvala?" "No," replied the customer, "but if you will send the fence around to my house I will try to read the announcement. I read the papers, and I haven't time to go around reading billboards." And the merchant scratched his head.—*Red Cloud Chief.*

## The Road to Success.

Good soldiers don't come along as such an advantage is gained. Good advertisers keep "exhibiting" at it so long as there are customers to purchase and new goods or special values to announce.—*Printers' Ink.*

## A Good Definition.

An advertisement is a thing that represents a business man's goods and himself at a place where the man and the goods are not.—B. F. Curran

## HORSE SHOW RIG.

Beef and Veal Animals Like This and Pigs at Fairs.

The horse show at New York once more proved what we have told our readers—*that the rearing of fast-milking riding, and driving horses pays well.* The animals exhibited were held at extraordinary prices. One could scarcely imagine the variety of the two classes of drivers. Some were ponies, heavy, high-stepping pack and stage carriage horses, fast trotters, big, strong, as well as speedy and well matched animals for the millionaire's racing parties and hunting, swift grooms for light hauling, such as are wanted for graser and dry goods wagons.

The various kinds of driving horses for city streets and parks were in the ascendant. The illustration shows a favorite type of one saddle, the animal to suit a phaeton driven by a lady. He may be 15 hands high, or slightly under, of good color; bay and brown are the favorites. He need not be very speedy, but he must hold his head up like a buckney, and be very gentle, in

## NORTHWESTERN HOG DISEASE.

The Strange Plague Makes Thorough Work Wherever It Goes.

The swine disease which has prevailed for several weeks in the southern part of the county has finally struck several hogs in this vicinity. About 30 head have died out of the very fine herd on the farm of Hon. H. W. Holley, adjoining town. Others show signs of being diseased. A farmer near Hunterton lost several and then offered the rest of his herd for \$1. But the 40 fine hogs remaining were not considered a bargain even at that figure. The plague is working gradually northward and makes pretty thorough work where it goes. It is hoped that the cold weather may soon check the ravages of the plague.

W. A. Miller, a successful farmer and a close observer, says the disease is not cholera. It is a lung trouble. Many others agree with him in that. He ascribes the disease to dust. There have been several dry seasons in succession, making the yards and pastures very dry. In moving about the swine stir up and inhale the dust. In addition to that



LADY'S PHAETON AT THE NEW YORK HORSE SHOW.

intelligent and tractable, as well as perfectly broken. The picture, with the girl standing like a ramrod at the horse's head, is true to life.

Those who wish to get good prices for their stock should not let it mature till it is perfectly broken. That means that an animal must not shy at anything, from a bicycle to a train of cars or a moving umbrella. The methods employed by Professor Oscar R. Gleason and described in his book show perfectly the means of training a horse so that it will not frightened at anything.

Next the horse must be taught to drive single or double. If in addition it can be utilized as a riding horse, its value will be greatly increased. There is a superstition that a horse cannot be at the same time a good rider and driver, but this has been exploded.

Of riding horses at the show there were hunters and jumpers, the high school animals that showed off their tricks and paced before a gaping multitude and just good, plain all-round soldiers that are equal to a career of many miles over a country road of a morning.

*The New Swine Plague.*

The fundamental principle in dealing with an outbreak of disease in the swine herd is to separate the well hogs from the sick hogs, not to take the sick hogs away from the healthy swine, leaving the latter confined on the ground which the herd occupied when the disease developed. Leave the sick hogs where they were. When the illness appeared and roamed to other quarters these apparently not yet affected. If the pigs are permitted to occupy the pens and yards in which some have sickened and died, it is altogether probable that the infection will spread until it carries off the herd or all but the few that are strong enough to resist the encroachment of the plague or survive an attack of it. The disease spreads by infection of the ground. Hence healthy hogs should not be allowed on ground or in pens where swine have died from the plague.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

## Live Stock Points.

At the pace at which young horses are raced now, one season does them up. It is proposed to reduce the standard of trotting races from best three heats in five to best two in three.

A correspondent of the London *Live Stock Journal* is frank and honest enough to say of the United States cattle shipping vessels, "They are now fitted up to perfection, as a rule, and the quality and condition of the great bulk of the cattle landed here would be a surprise to many."

Successful and systematic hog raisers have a set of numbered ear tags by which they mark each one of every litter of pigs as soon as it comes. Besides this a book is kept, in which the history of each litter is registered, with pedigree, description, dates and other facts. If hogs are bought or sold, a record and date of sale or purchase are made every time.

A man who buys steers for fattening says that if a shorthorn and Holstein are offered together for sale, the Shorthorn is always taken first. He is more even of surface than the Holstein—not so many hills and hollows.

The Russian war office has discovered, or thinks it has discovered, that gray horses have more strength and endurance than brown ones. Gray will therefore henceforth be the color of Russian artillery teams.

When a horse is really lame in his shoulder, he will drag the foot on that side and will fling it outward a little when he steps. Shoulder lameness also makes it difficult for the animal to step over a bar placed a foot or 14 inches from the ground. A blister of equal parts ammonia and sweet oil well shaken together is recommended for shoulder lameness. The blister will be raised by applying the liniment once or twice. After it is healed, if the lameness continues, the lotion should be applied again.

## THE DUDE HAD GRIT.

BUT IT WAS A CLOSE CALL FOR THE SCIENTIFIC GENTLEMAN.

He Picked Up a Rotten Rattler, Which thawed Out as He Carried It in the Hot August Sun—Florida Snake Sharp Attended to the Dose.

"I was once on a gunning trip during the month of August in the hammocks along the lower St. Johns river. I came to a hotel on the river bank that was keeping open for the little business brought to it by the river traffic. The buildings are of brick, with a house for the manager attached. The milk-wagon unload in a covered driveway, which has a stable attached for the horses while the milk is being emptied, and the skim-milk is filled into the cans. The milk is weighed in a can shaped like a half barrel, which rests on the scales. All milk not up to the standard of quality may be returned to the patrons. From the weigh can the milk runs to a receiving vat, whence it is pumped into a heater, and thence it runs by means of pipes to the separators. A device is attached to the heater, which carries the milk back to the receiving vat if it is pumped in faster than the separator can cream it.

There are four separators in use when the milk supply is large. The separating is done at 50 degrees C. (86 degrees F.). The skim-milk runs into a vat directly from the separators, whence it is pumped into two tanks from which it runs through heaters and comes out into the supply tank at a temperature of 70 or 80 degrees C. From the supply tank it is weighed into the cans (84 pounds to 100 pounds of whole milk) and returned to the patrons. The skim-milk is not cooled, but Mr. Holm expressed himself as approving the cooling of the milk before sending it to the farm. As 10 per cent of cream is taken, farmers get 84 pounds of skim-milk for each 100 pounds of whole milk sent and about four pounds of buttermilk.

The cream is caught in cans and carried to the pasteurizing apparatus, whence it runs over a cooler and is put into the ripening barrels at a temperature of 15 degrees C. (59 degrees F.). About noon from 5 to 15 per cent of starter is added to the cream, and in the evening it is put into cans and set in a tank of cold water, where it is cooled to 10 degrees C. (50 degrees F.) and allowed to stand until the following morning at 4 o'clock, when it is churned in the upright barrel churns with barrels inside. This is the common churn in Denmark, as the box or barrel is in Canada. When the butter comes in small particles, from 10 to 15 per cent of cold water is added, after which the churning continues for a short time, when the butter is dipped out by means of a sieve, and the buttermilk pumped into a tank near the waggons. From 8 to 10 per cent of salt is put on the butter, and it is worked very slightly. It is then set away to cool for two hours, when it is worked again. A slight working is sometimes given the butter before being packed in the tins. The chief object of so many workings is to remove the moisture from the butter. The cans are sometimes lined with parchment paper, but more frequently they are sealed and salt rubbed on the inside before packing. The cans are stored in a cool room and shipped weekly to Copenhagen by the wholesalers.

The method of preparing stews deserves a *caution note*. For this purpose a culture is obtained as often as is necessary from one of the firms who make a specialty of preparing these. A large wooden tub containing water is 6 degrees above the boiling point has a cover with four holes large enough to admit a can holding about three or four gallons of milk. Sometimes whole milk and sometimes skim-milk is used. This milk is sterilized for two hours, and when it is cooled, the culture is added. The buttermilk is used on succeeding days until a new culture is required. In this creamery two cans of culture are always prepared, so that if anything happens one or the other will likely be all right. Separatist thermometers, stirrers, etc., are kept for each, and one set is never used in the other culture.

The manager very kindly showed me the yields for cows of different ages during 1884. They are as follows:

Number of cows.	Age.	Yield of L. m. of milk.
20	2 years	173
19	3 years	212
16	4 years	6,650
10	5 years	6,517
4	6 years	6,014
4	7 years	6,073
5	8 years	6,748
13	9 years	6,929
3	10 years	7,110